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PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMMENTS ON VIOLA APPOINTMENT

PY091429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1426 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Rosario, 7 Oct (TELAM)--The Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) has released a communique in connection with Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola's appointment as president for the 1981-84 period. The PDP stated in the communique that it hopes this new period will be the axis of true national recovery. The communique released today by the National Executive Board of this political group stated that the historic committment to implement a pluralist, modern and efficient democracy and to revitalize the national institutions undertaken by the armed forces must come true during this period, which will thus acquire meaning and will not be just a waste of time. The communique added that even though the new phase will be a continuation of the preceeding one, civilian participation must be broadened and a course of action must be implemented designed to fulfill legitimate desires and overcome pressing hardships by correcting mistakes and reaffirming principles. It concluded by stating that the political aspect must be given special attention because this field of national life must be used to channel concrete government ideas and projects.

UNION LEADERS REQUEST RELEASE OF JAILED MEMBERS

PY081818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA)--Eighty-seven union leaders have requested the "immediate release" of Julio Guillan, former secretary general of the telephone workers federation, and "all union members detained without due process who are at the disposal of the executive branch." The union leaders made the request as a "basic condition for approaching a state of law." The initiative came from "the labor union commission for the release of Julio Guillan and all union members detained without due process," whose spokesmen noted that "it has found immediate support from union representatives of the country" and "solidarity among our Latin American brothers, especially from the Latin American Congress of Communications Workers." The request is signed by Roberto Garcia (taxi drivers), Jose Rodriguez (mechanics), Ruben Marcos (metalworkers), Ramon Baldassini (FOECYT) [Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers], Luis Etchezay (The Brotherhood), Fernando Donaires (paper mill workers), Raul Ravitti (railroadmen), Juan Carlos Taccone (light and power), and Alfredo Bravo, (teachers) and others.

LAWYER CHALLENGES EXILE OF FORMER LA RIOJA GOVERNOR

PY082127 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Lawyer Hugo Amilcar Grimberg yesterday lodged a complaint in a federal court concerning the arrest and subsequent exile of Carlos Menem, former governor of La Rioja, to the locality of Las Lomitas. Menem was detained on September 19 in the federal capital and then exiled to Las Lomitas where he is living in what is termed as "restrictive freedom." Grimberg has asked Federal Judge Carlos Narvaiz to make clear what this "restrictive freedom" means, since Menem has now been prohibited from receiving visits from friends and relatives.

In Mar del Plata, Carmelo Diaz, private secretary of the former governor, talked to reporters from the newspaper EL ATLANTICO and confirmed that Menem has been banned from receiving visits. He says that formerly Menem had been deprived of his freedom for four years. First he was taken from La Rioja, his native province, and held on board the prison ship "33 Orientales." Later he was transferred to the Magdalena prison. From there to Mar del Plata prison, and finally to another penal establishment in Tandil.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO CONTINUES VISIT

PY100224 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] On his second day in Chile, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo this afternoon spoke to Brazilian and Chilean businessmen and emphasized the unique responsibility all businessmen have in promoting development in countries like Chile and Brazil.

President Figueiredo was today honored by the Chilean Supreme Court. The Brazilian president arrived at the Supreme Court at 0900 and was welcomed by Chief Justice Israel Borquez Montero, who termed Brazilian-Chilean relations an example of friendly ties and mutual respect in Latin America.

After leaving the Supreme Court, President Figueiredo visited the monument of liberator Bernardo O'Higgins, where he was welcomed by Chilean Defense Minister Gen Cesar Raul Benavides and by the Santiago garrison commander, Gen Carlos Morales Retamal.

Later, President Figueiredo went to the Diego Portales Building where he held his second meeting with his Chilean counterpart. The following issues were discussed at the work meeting held today by the two presidents: international policy, the energy problem, the consequences of the Iraqi-Iranian crisis and the prospects for mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries.

Figueiredo, Pinochet Press Conferences

PY091955 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contrera)]

[Summary] Brazilian Press Secretary Marco Antonio Kramer announced at noon today that President Augusto Pinochet had been officially invited to visit Brazil, although no date has been established yet. This announcement was made while President Pinochet and President Figueédo held a work meeting in the "Blue Room" of the Diego Portales Building, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of the two nations, in which they discussed military, political and internacional issues, as well as bilateral agreements and the harmonious relations between Chile and Brazil.

As he was leaving government house at 1300 President Figueiredo held an impromptu meeting with the press to whom he disclosed several of the subjects discusses. "Figueiredo stated that they had reasserted the need for a greater cooperation between the Latin American countries. We Brazilians, he pointed out, are always ready to cooperate with the nations of the (?hemisphere), we maintain a close relationship with all the South American countries by correspondence or telephone calls and we need more direct contact." He also disclosed that his next visit might be to Colombia, but this depends on his agenda.

"Figueiredo disclosed that he had discussed with President Pinochet international policy, the energy problem, the war between Iran and Iraq and the consequences it could have on our countries. We talked about mutual benefits, that is, about good things."

"President Pinochet also held an impromptu meeting with journalists and stated that his meeting with President Figueiredo had been very cordial, between friends. He added: Despite our not having a great amount of contact with President Figueiredo, it seems as if we have known each other before; we agree in thought, ideas and concepts, on the respect for self-determination of nations."

President Pinochet, in answering about what subjects they discussed during the meeting, stated that they talked about the interference in the affairs of other nations. "Pinochet stated that each country is free to solve its own problems, because each country has its own problems and own characteristics, its way of life, its way of developing, its way of coexistence, which is never the same system and situation as those of other countries."

Asked whether Figueiredo had made any comments on the new Chilean institutionalization, "President Pinochet stated: He has made no comments, but he is well informed on what is happening in Chile. He is a very capable, intelligent and delightful person."

ERCILLA: CHILEANS SUSPICIOUS OF U.S. AMBASSADOR'S VISIT

PY091810 Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Some people in Santiago have viewed with suspicion the visit Ambassador Walter Landau paid to the Chilean foreign minister as something more than just a cordial visit. Landau was accompanied by the former U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Martin Weissman, who was introduced to Minister Rojas Galdames. Reliable sources informed ERCILLA at the beginning of the year that Ambassador Landau would leave his post, probably in September.

PINOCHET CONGRATULATES ARGENTINA'S VIOLA ON APPOINTMENT

PY091255 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0449 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has sent Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola a message of congratulation on his recent appointment as the next president of Argentina.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECOGNIZES NEW GOVERNMENT OF SURINAME

PY091256 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0450 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Foreign Ministry announcement, Chile has recognized the new Government of Suriname headed by President Henk Chin A Sen.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES EVREN ADMINISTRATION IN TURKEY

PY091806 Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] The Chilean Government has recognized the new Turkish Government headed by Kenan Evren.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN, SWISS AMBASSADORS--Egyptian Ambassador Salah 'Izzat and Swiss Ambassador Ives Moret have presented their credentials to President Augusto Pinochet. [Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 6 FY]

CONTENTS OF DRAFT MARITIME TREATY WITH VENEZUELA REPORTED

PA091358 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Oscar Dominguez report on "Supernews" program]

[Text] The final Colombian-Venezuelan agreement on the delimitation of sea and undersea areas includes a compromise between the middle and equidistant lines. The agreement recognizes 4 miles of territorial seas for the Los Monges Archipelago and it establishes the joint exploitation of oil deposits found along the delimitation line. The signalization treaty, as President Turbay Ayala has called it, also sets forth that the Gulf of Venezuela will be closed to third nations and that Colombia has 4 miles of territorial seas inside the gulf.

"Supernews" has learned that the treaty will not be signed in Santa Marta on 17 December as had been previously reported, but earlier than that in Caracas when the heads of state of the two nations will meet again.

Julio Londono Paredes, chairman of the Colombian negotiating delegation, once again, in the past few hours, explained the draft agreement to the liberal and conservative political directorates, the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, and the chairmen of the foreign affairs committees of the two houses. President Turbay Ayala also addressed the session. In this way, the government expounded on the report on the status of the negotiations, which is basically what both nations' committees will study in Caraballeda, Venezuela on 13 October.

Colonel Londono's expose was basically what he told the Advisory Foreign Affairs Committee which was recently invited to the palace. The presidents of the political directorates said after the meeting with the chief of state and the negotiating committee at Narino Palace that they agree with the terms of the treaty. Therefore, the government's work has received the approval of the former liberal and conservative presidents, the Cabinet Council, the Advisory Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate and Chamber presidents, the presidents of the political directorates and the dignitaries of the legislature's foreign affairs committees.

The armed forces have also been amply briefed on the matter through Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

Venezuela has been very active, too. Venezuelan negotiator Luis Herrera Marcano was recently in Bogota as this newscast also reported. He told ranking government officials that the commanders of the 120 military garrisons in Venezuela, the Council of Ministers and the main political leaders fully agree with the treaty.

The following are the main points of the agreement to be signed by the Governments of Colombia and Venezuela on the delimitation of sea and undersea areas:

They compromised on the middle and equidistant lines which Colombia and Venezuela, respectively, defend. This means that the final delimitation will be half the middle line and half the equidistant line.

Los Monges is given 4 rather than 12 miles of territorial seas as Venezuela initially requested.

The Gulf of Venezuela will remain closed to third nations and it is regarded as an internal sea of each nation within the range of its respective territorial sea. Colombia is recognized to have 4 miles of territorial seas along La Guajira coast in that gulf. The deposits lying across the delimitation line of the sea and undersea areas will be jointly exploited. The deposits that do not cross the delimitation line will be autonomously and unilaterally exploited by each nation.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH DOMINICA

PA092116 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Colombian and Dominican Governments have decided to establish diplomatic relations beginning at 1200 today. The Foreign Ministry reported that the decision recognizes the common economic and social ties which link the Caribbean region to which the two countries belong.

The Foreign Ministry communique released today also stated that the measure is based on the hope that all countries of the area will maintain friendly and mutually beneficial relations of cooperation in order to achieve regional solidarity and peaceful social development within a spirit of respect for the autonomy of nations and nonintervention.

The establishment of relations between Colombia and Dominica was achieved after negotiations by their respective diplomatic missions in London.

Dominica is an island of the Lesser Antilles, which is a member of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Roseau.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS TO STAY IN EL PATO REGION

PA091517 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Colombian Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has reiterated that the administration will not withdraw the troops stationed in the El Pato region because they have the special mission of guaranteeing the safety of the residents in the area.

The government minister also said the government feels uncomfortable with the state of siege but there is no other way to maintain order and to defend the country's institutions. He urged guerrillas to accept amnesty and to join the political movements which seek power through means established by the constitution and the laws.

ARMED FORCES: FARC KILLED MORE THAN 100 PEASANTS

PA091525 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMG 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Colombian Armed Forces have reported that more than 100 peasants have been killed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia in different areas of Colombia in the past few months. This is stated in the editorial of the armed forces newspaper.

The armed forces also complained that a campaign to discredit them is being carried out in the country. The newspaper said that military actions are harshly judged while those of the subversives are not. It added that several soldiers have been burned alive in the Yacopi region in the fight against the guerrillas.

FARC REPORTEDLY COLLECTED RANSOM FOR KIDNAPPED AMERICAN

PA011630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 1 Oct (AFP)--The pro-communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) collected 11 million pesos, about $275,000, in ransom for the release of U.S. biologist Richard Star, it was reported here today.

Legislator Olga Duque de Ospina told the Senate that the money was put up by Star's relatives and close associates in February.

Star was captured by FARC in early 1977 and released early this year after the ransom was paid at Las Perslas airstrip in the jungle in southeastern Colombia.

It was reported that an American plane landed in the area and took Star to the United States where he is now. Colombian officials and Star himself had kept quiet about the ransom payment.

DEFENSE MINISTRY: FARC COMMANDOS KIDNAP, EXECUTE SEVEN

PA071830 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, Oct. 7 (AFP)--Seven people were kidnapped and executed by guerrilla commandos at dawn today in two simultaneous operations in western Colombia, the Defense Ministry reported. According to the ministry, seven tradesmen and farmers, accused of having informed the army of guerrilla activities, were executed after a summary trial by guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), a pro-Soviet movement.

POLICE REPORT FARC COMMANDO KILLS PROVINCIAL POLITICIAN

PA040409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 3 Oct (AFP)--A regional political leader was killed by guerrillas in Cimitarra, some 250 km north of Bogota, the police reported here today. The victim, Luis Lugo Aponte, vice president of the municipal council of that town, disappeared last Sunday, but his death was not confirmed until the past few hours. According to official sources, he was executed by rifle shots fired by a commando of the 4th Front of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) which has been active in that region for several years.

MAO ACTIVIST ESCAPES JAIL ON FORGED RELEASE ORDERS

PA301433 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--William de Jesus Parra Carrillo, activist of the Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO] has escaped from the national model jail with forged release orders. The state secret services are pressing their search for Parra, who is charged with involvement in the assassination of former Agriculture Minister Rafael Pardo Vuelvas. Meanwhile, the general prisons directorate has ordered a strict investigation to determine if the jail wardens were accomplices in the escape.

MAO GUERRILLAS OCCUPY CEMETERY, STEAL WEAPONS

PA092320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP)--Extremists today occupied a local cemetery to pay tribute to one of their fallen companeros. The group fled after stealing the watchmen's weapons, police reported here. Fifteen members of the Trotskiyite Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) reportedly arrived in the cemetery on Wednesday morning led by a woman. Several of them wore masks. After overpowering two watchmen, they placed a floral wreath on the common grave. They also left a submachinegun and some propaganda about their organization. They later fled toward the southern part of the city, using several vehicles. The secret services confirmed at noon that two alleged members of the group have been detained and are currently being interrogated. Adelaida Abadia, one of MAO's most active leaders, is believed to have led the operation. Abadia recently escaped from a Bogota jail. MAO has been charged with numerous terrorist activities, including the assassination of former Minister of State Rafael Pardo in September 1977.

BRIEFS

PURCHASE OF SOVIET TROLLEYS--Colombia will purchase 200 trolley buses from USSR, Hernan Duran Dusan, the mayor of Bogota, has announced. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Sep 80 PA]

NEW LAW REQUIRES REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

PY092026 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 26

[Text] The metropolitan police have set up a register for foreigners who enter the country as permanent or temporary residents. This register will function in all metropolitan police precinct stations. The decree No 4, dated 8 October 1980, states:

In view of the need to conduct a census and to have a register of foreigners for the metropolitan police, so their place of residence and the activities in which they are engaged will be known; and bearing in mind that the police must implement preventative surveillance measures in order to protect the interests of society, individuals and state organizations;

"Therefore--the edict states--in defense of public order and of the constitutional principles on the rights and guarantees of citizens and using the power that is granted him in article 218, clause 5, of law No 309 on 'police organization,' the chief of the metropolitan police resolves: 1) To create a register in all the precincts under the metropolitan police to resister foreigners who enter the country as permanent nature or temporary residents; 2) To demand that those affected by this edict personally present themselves at the precinct which has jurisdiction over their residence in order to be counted and registered, together with their family members; 3) To exempt from this order on foreigners who come under the rules contained in article 3 of law No 407 on migrations, dated 1 January 1975; 4) That the precinct chiefs of the capital and the interior will be charged with setting up the necessary card files in order to enforce this law and will record the following: complete details of the individual, address, number of family members, date of entry into the country, place of entry and his activities. They must also demand that the individual present identity and entry documents and two photographs, and that he report any change of domicile as soon as possible. The registered individual will be given a signed stamped and numbered card with a photograph; 5) To urge the landlords who rent to foreigners, including those who sub-let, to inform the precenct chief of the respective jurisdiction regarding the contracts as soon as possible, 6) The Department of Public Order (D-2) will exercise strict control on the implementation of the above; 7) This edict will come into force on 13 October 1980; 8) It is so ordered. [Signed] Francisco Alcibiades Britez, chief of police; Antonio Cardozo Maidana, secretary general

Exceptions to Law

PY092029 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1320 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Since there is some doubt about decree No 4 issued yesterday by the Asuncion Police Department and since many people have called Radio Primero de Marzo asking about article No 4 of law No 470, we have here with us a copy of this law which states:

The following are exempted from this law:
A. Those representatives of foreign governments that are accredited to the Paraguyan Government and those on official missions; representatives of international organizations that are recognized by the Paraguyan Government and those representatives who arrived in the country on official missions; those administrative and technical employees who fall into one of the aforementioned categories and who are on official missions.
B. Those foreigners who, in compliance with Article 121 of the national constitution and international human rights agreements, are under asylum in the local foreign representations or in other parts of the national territory as political reguees.
C. Family members of those representatives that are mentioned in clauses A, B or C of this article.

This means, therefore, that in accordance with this article diplomats and foreigners who are in Paraguay as refugees are also exempted from decree law No 4.

PRESIDENT HERRERA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA092000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Porlamar, Venezulea, 9 Oct (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins arrived this afternoon on the Venezuelan island of Margarita, which is a free port, after an official 48-hour visit to Santo Domingo. In this island city, the chief of state will open the Seventh Congress of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), the largest labor organization in the country. Asked by newsmen about his visit to Santo Domingo, Herrera Campins underlined that the joint declaration signed with his Dominican counterpart Antonio Guzman is the projection of the policies of two democratic governments that defend the ideal of liberty. He emphasized the friendly relations of the two governments despite the fact that the Venezuelan Government is Social Christian and the Dominican is Social Democratic. Regarding the cooperation agreements signed in Santo Domirgo, he said that "they cover the most important and urgent topics for both states and open a new phase in bilateral cooperation and exchange in Latin America."

Press Remarks on Cuban Relations

FL091318 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Herrera Campins has declared that Venezuela has not sought to break relations with Cuba. It has not been the Venezuelan Government that has sought to cool diplomatic relations with Cuba, Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins asserted last night. The South American chief of state said his government is not the one responsible for the current notable deterioration of relations with the socialist government of Fidel Castro. The deterioration of relations began before the massive occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and everyone knows it, Herrera Campins said. The Venezuelan president observed that his government has been attacked unfairly and suddenly by means of a slander campaign orchestrated through the newspaper GRANMA, spokesman of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Speaking at a press conference at the Hotel Santo Domingo last night, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins asserted that [words indistinct] relations with the Cuban Government. The future of these relations do not depend on us, but on the Cuban Government, the Venezuelan president said categorically. Herrera Campins today ends an official visit to this country which he began the day before yesterday, during which he signed important agreements with his Dominican counterpart Antonio Guzman and was involved in an intensive schedule of activities.

Further Report on Cuban Remarks

PA091710 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1558 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Oct (EFE)--Shortly before returning to his country, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Cuba "have reached a state of confrontation 'or freezing' ['o congelacion'] of relations which we have never sought." According to the Venezuelan president, the confrontation began as the result of the issue of the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. "At that time, we spoke cordially with the Cuban government regarding an agreement to resolve the situation of some people who had taken refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy and for whom the Cuban Government had insisted on denying or delaying safe-conduct."

Herrera Campins, who today ended an official 48-hour visit to the Dominican Republic, said that despite the fact that Leopoldo Castillo, secretary of the Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission, and Jose Rodriguez, chairman of the Venezuelan Foreign Policy Commission, participated in the negotiations and "although the talks seemed to be going extremely well," they were not fruitful and "we were attacked in an unjust, treacherous and surprising way." "That is when the confrontation of relations began. We have said that we reject the accusations against us by Prime Minister [as received] Castro in some of his recent speeches and in each and every one of the articles which the Cuban Government has published in GRANMA," Herrera Campins said.

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT INDIA IN JANUARY

PA100401 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Indian external affairs minister has announced that President Lopez Portillo will visit his country on 26 January 1981, India's national holiday. He also voiced support for the Mexican president's world energy plan presented at the United Nations.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA100354 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister has arrived in Mexico on a 5-day official visit. He was welcomed at the presidential hangar by the government secretary and the foreign secretary. The prime minister declined to make a press statement. He met with the Mexican president and then with other state officials and secretaries of state.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS PARTICIPATION IN BELIZE INDEPENDENCE EFFORT

PA100358 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Concerning the negotiations that Great Britain and Guatemala will begin next Monday on the independence of the territory of Belize, the Mexican Government has always believed it has the obligation to get involved in the efforts being made to achieve Belize's independence, all the more so since what happens in Belize affects the peace of the area where our country is located. Therefore, Mexico's position is to help uphold the OAS Charter, which says that the Belize issue should be settled through peaceful means respecting territorial integrity and the people's free determination.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

PA100405 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico is faced with either being a developed country with a balanced foreign trade or a country with a single export item. The first situation doesn't require a strategy to ensure the presence of Mexican manufactured goods here and out of the country; in other words, stopping the export of surplus items, the secretary of patrimony and industrial development has reported. The country has the oil reserves to change industry and diversify foreign trade, since international crude prices are continuing to rise and demand will not drop, the finance and public credit secretariat's foreign affairs director reported.

Both statements were made during the first meeting of the Forum on the Current Status of Mexico's Foreign Trade.

RIVAL STUDENT GROUPS CLASH AT YUCATAN UNIVERSITY

PA071818 Paris AFP in Spanish 1050 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Merida, Mexico City, 7 Oct (AFP)--Three people were seriously injured and more than 100 slightly injured here today during a clash between rival university student groups. The two student organizations are fighting for control of the University of Yucatan. The clash was between the center-leftist University Student Front and the center-rightist University Student Federation, which is currently in control.

The clash, which led to damage to business establishments in the center of the city, began at the beginning of the voting to elect the group which will run the student government. It is believed that the antagonism will worsen in the next few days since there is general unrest at the University of Yucatan.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE STATEMENT ON SALVADORANS' TRAINING

PA100240 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Washington POST revealed today that the United States is training some 300 Salvadoran officers in the methods to contain guerrilla movements without violating human rights. The training of these 300 Salvadoran Army officers takes place in the School of the Americans maintained by the U.S. Army in the former Panama Canal Zone territory.

White House spokesman (John Trodner) confirmed the report and said that the program is entitled "Human Rights Aspects in Development and Defense." The training program of Salvadoran officers in Ft Gulick has been in operation since 11 August.

In the past the School of the Americas has served as a training center for officers from all Latin American armies. However, it has not been revealed if its present use for these same purposes has been considered within the framework of the new canal treaties. It also has not been revealed if the use of Panamanian territory for the training of Salvadoran Armed Forces had the approval or prior knowledge of the Panamanian Government. In this respect, several lawyers and persons, informed on these matters, believe that the use of Panamanian territory in the Canal Zone to train foreign armed forces, especially from El Salvador which is in a virtual civil war, involves a violation of the Panama Canal's neutrality.

Regarding this, a high-ranking Panamanian Government spokesman informed this station this afternoon that the use of the School of the Americans for this type of program is not in conformity with the new purpose proclaimed by President Royo in which this school should train a new military to serve the progress and development of Latin American peoples and not to serve repression. The same spokesman added that in the near future the national government will make an official statement on this delicate matter.

CRITICA COLUMNIST ASKS WHO IS BEHIND SALVADORAN BRIGADE

PA092115 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "Infiltration Versus Infiltration"]

[Text] We have received a number of communiques from the Aquino Brigade of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement. The information that they have given is interesting. However, perhaps they are sending us only certain parts of the communiques while they withhold other parts which they know we don't agree with. Perhaps they send more complete communiques elsewhere, communiques which cast doubt on the policy which those in charge of Panama's foreign policy are carrying out to prevent needlesss bloodshed [in El Salvador], since a solution can be achieved through dialogue among the various leftist forces.

We have done our part by publishing the front's messages and bulletins. Now, what we want to know is who are the people beind all this, because there is some confusion. We know that there is a Unified Revolutionary Directorate in El Salvador. It is a body which handles actions and events at a certain level. However, below it, among the rank and file, there does not seem to be any coordination.

Since we are willing to contribute directly to the immediate solution of the Salvadoran people's struggle, we would like to see an effective coordination so that certain infiltrations [as published] do not play into the hands of the CIA or of the strategy of certain sectors of U.S. foreign policy.

Our country, which has to endure the Yankee presence on its soil until the year 2000, cannot permit some strategists, who only propose violence, to provoke violence in our territory. Disturbances are being urged in the canal area; terrorists threats have been made. There is an attempt to turn Panama into a combat zone. Terms similar to the ones we use are used but with other objectives, to a certain extent, resemble the destabilization aspirations of U.S. experts.

We cannot fall into this deceptive dilemma. Panama views Central American conflicts and issues from an angle which is very different from that of sectors which do not believe in the policy of persuasion and do not want to set down their weapons. We cannot permit our country to be placed at the crossroads of terrorism and threats, especially in the Panama Canal area. This would weaken our position and would diminish our authority to demand that the United States "keep its hand off El Salvador."

We cannot transfer the battle of El Salvador to Panama because that is precisely what the reactionaries and the extreme leftist sectors want. Therefore, bearing all this in mind and having published all that has been sent to us, we ask that this sector reveal itself because we do not know what line it follows, what its position on the Salvadoran revolution is and why the information they have, which is certainly true, clearly comes from a very concrete infiltration of the ranks of the [revolutionary] process and the forces which view the Salvadoran solution through a more firmly institutional prism.

At this time the war is won by playing ball. [sentence as published] Therefore, one should not encourage difficulties or permit the inclusion of outside elements among the forces involved in an ideological struggle. All work that is carried out without coordination is unauthorized and dangerous work which perhaps fulfills plans which are not part of the strategy that we have outlined, to contribute positively to the Salvadoran revolution and insurgency.

It must be clearly understood that we are investigating and that when we know the source, we will reveal it regardless of the risk this involves.

REFUSAL TO ALLOW ARMED U.S. TROOPS ON TRAIN APPLAUDED

PA100120 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Harmodio Icaza column: "Exercising Sovereignty"]

[Text] The train left the Ancon station on schedule at 0500 and as usual it stopped at the Balboa station to pick up passengers at 0503. It was a routine stop where people who work in the Atlantic area or in places along the train route usually board the train.

A large platoon of U.S. soldiers under the command of the army lieutenant was waiting in the train station. Wearing fatigues and carrying their weapons, the U.S. soldiers were waiting to board the train for Gatun where U.S. Army trucks were ready to take them to the place where they would participate in training maneuvers.

Since the railroad passed into Panamanian hands, the National Guard has deployed a guard aboard the train to maintain order. When he noticed that the U.S. troops were going to board a public train with their weapons, he notified Lieutenant Marcos of the National Guard who was traveling aboard the train.

Lieutenant Marcos asked to speak with the office in command of the platoon and with all due respect told the U.S. lieutenant that his soldiers could not board a public train with their weapons. A Puerto Rican interpreter translated the Panamanian officer's words to the U.S. lieutenant.

Through the interpreter, the U.S. lieutenant replied that his instructions were to board the train without getting rid of weapons. The Panamanian officer then repeated what he had told the U.S. lieutenant. The U.S. lieutenant then replied that he had a memorandum saying that they could board the train with their weapons.

Without losing his composure, the Panamanian officer replied that he was not there to discuss the instructions that the U.S. Army gives its members but to tell him that according to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, U.S. troops stationed in Panama can only carry weapons inside the military bases or during exercises in previously authorized areas but never aboard a public train.

The U.S. lieutenant insisted on the instructions of his memorandum and in view of this insistence the Panamanian officer decided to consult with his superiors. The reply soon came back over the radio... "negativ Lieutenant."

Nevertheless, as an alternative and so the U.S. officer's mission would not be hindered, Lieutenant Marcos suggested that the weapons could be transported in the freight car and that two national guardsmen and two Panama Canal Commission policemen could watch over them. However, the U.S. lieutenant did not accept this suggestion.

The train engineer then asked why the train could not move. Lieutenant Marcos, still without losing his composure, finally told the U.S. lieutenant: Lieutenant, I am sorry but this train has to meet a schedule. Engineer, lets go. And the train left without the platoon.

In Gatun, a long line of army trucks waited in vain for the platoon of U.S. soliders who did not travel in the train because of the stubbornness of a U.S. lieutenant who is still not aware that there is a Torrijos-Carter treaty. This occurred the day before yesterday.

I don't know how the reader feels, but I am legitimately proud of the institution of our armed forces.

STUDENTS PROTEST CANAL TREATY VIOLATIONS, SCHOOL ISSUES

PA091552 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A group of Jose Dolores Moscote and Panama Commercial Institute students peacefully demonstrated this morning in front of the Education Ministry to protest violations of the neutrality pact in regards to the adequate use by the U.S. Government of military areas in the former Canal Zone and what they called an organized disorder in Panamanian education.

The students, backed by the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], demand that President Aristides Royo publicly reveal the treaty violations in his message to the nation on 11 October and clearly define his attitude toward the educational problem. The following is a statement by student Calixto Silgado, member of the FEP and a student of the Jose Dolores Moscote Institute:

[Begin recording] There is a neutrality pact and the national government must insist that it be respected. We publicly define our attitude in this respect. We also ask the president to mention the education problem in his 11 October address. There is an organized disorder in education. There is an education commission which states that it will reply to the students' demands in 1982. We do not see why we should wait until 1982, just because a group of incompetents, who have been appointed to guide us in education, say that they will give replies in 1982. We ask them: What about the half million balboas in the budget? What are they doing? Nothing! There are a great many failures in schools. Also groups of teachers who direct the teachers associations in the various schools assume irresponsible attitudes. Therefore, we are asking the president to make a public statement on this situation, as well as on the violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This is what we want.

This morning our two schools have acted jointly. We have not thrown rocks or burned a car. There has been no violence because we are aware of our movements. No one is going to manipulate us.

[Question] There are two schools represented here. Are you planning to include other schools in this protest?

[Answer] The Panama City schools have always acted jointly under FEP leadership. To the extent that our leaders believe it advisable, we will gradually bring in all the other schools. We must guarantee that after so many Panamanians have died for this Canal Zone and the people have voted for the treaties, if the negotiations were open to the public and if the ratification was open, the implementation of the treaties must now be open.

[Question] The teachers have called for a march tomorrow to commemorate the 9 October march. What is the attitude of the students you represent in this march, and are you in agreement with the suspension of classes tomorrow to commemorate this date?

[Answer] We believe that this is a historical date because the people supported the teachers. We fully support the teachers in the economic and other problems affecting the Education Ministry. However, we never agreed with the total elimination of educational reform. We said that it should be reviewed and implemented according to each situation, but that it should not be eliminated. Just look at the disorder and the number of failures which have resulted; not even the teachers themselves had a guideline for education at the beginning of this year.

Take Darien Province as an example. Classes started only 2 weeks ago in Garachine. We have never heard Alarcon, Ortiz or Solis [teachers opposed to educational reform] protest this. They have shown themselves to be completely incompetent to solve educational problems. It does not interest them. We have to make sure this is emphasized. If they celebrate their day tomorrow, it is their business. But we do not agree with the observation of this day as a great national victory when in fact they gave Panamanian education a blow. History will accuse them as inquisitors of our education. History will show who is right. [end recording]

TRAINING ACCORD WITH JAPAN IMPLEMENTED

PA091419 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Japanese Ambassador Toru Ishii visited the national professional training center this morning as part of the assistance agreement on professional training signed by the two countries.

The agreement calls for the creation of a Panamanian-Japanese training and productivity institute to open in Janauary. The project will include technical assistance by the Japanese Government in areas such as body work, metal structures, automobile mechanics, electronics and refrigeration.

The Japanese Government will invest $3.5 million in equipment and materials, and the training of Panamanian teachers who will go to Japan to specialize in the various fields. The project which will require a preparation period of 3 and 1/2 years will benefit some 500 workers. It will also benefit some 60 companies, which will receive technical assistance. According to announcements, the project will begin with the visit of a preliminary Japanese mission which will make the evaluation studies in each sector.

The visit to the professional training center was also attended by Oyden Ortega, labor and social welfare minister, and Enrique Reilley, director of the aforementioned training center. It was also revealed that the project will be implemented with the advice of the ILO and a contribution of some 3 million balboas.

This is one of the six cooperation projects to be jointly implemented by the Japanese and Panamanian Governments. The others include the expansion of the cancer hospital, studies on maritime resources, technical assistance on educational television and projects in the field of metallurgy and urban transportation.

BRIEFS

PANAMANIANS AT WPC--Three Panamanians were reelected to WPC leadership positions at the WPC parliament held in Sophia, Bulgaria recently, and attended by more than 124 movements and 2,000 delegates. Camilo O. Perez, president of the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace, was reelected WPC vice president. The other two Panamanians who were reelected were Marcelino Jaen, member of the board of directors, and Nathaniel Hill Arboleda, WPC secretary for Latin America. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 8 PA]

COSTA RICA

REPORTED ARMS, DRUGS SEIZURE BY MEXICO DENIED

PA092318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has denied a report that has been circulating since Sunday that the Mexican authorities seized a yacht carrying drugs and arms for Costa Rica. According to the reports circulating in this capital, a U.S. yacht carrying 150 kg of cocaine and a large amount of war materiel that was to be sent to the Salvadoran guerrillas from Costa Rican territory had been seized.

According to the local authorities, no such cargo has been seized. "True, a U.S. yacht suspected of carrying drugs was seized, but it was carrying only 150 grams of cocaine for the personal use of those in the craft, two pistols and a rifle," Col Alven Vega, director of the crime prevention unit and former narcotics director, told this agency this morning. According to him, this was established after contacting the Mexican authorities yesterday.

MINISTER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA100332 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In response to some statements by Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano, who criticized Costa Rica for the economic measures adopted, Jose Miguel Alfaro Rodriguez, second vice president of the republic and economy minister, said that these provisions require an understanding attitude by other countries.

According to the Costa Rican official, Guatemala is the only country in the area with a commercial surplus and in order to maintain its advantageous position, it must be flexible and show some understanding toward other countries.

According to Alfaro Rodriguez, this criticism was a gut reaction rather than a rational response, because Costa Rica continues to be one of the best markets in the area for Guatemalan products and by protecting our economic stability, the government is safeguarding this magnificent market. Alfaro added that strengthening the buying countries' economies tends to consolidate the Central American Common Market rather than cause its disappearance.

BRIEFS

NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--Kevin Ian Gates, Australian ambassador to Costa Rica, will present his credentials to President Rodrigo Carazo at 1500 today. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 8-A PA]

EL SALVADOR

FPL EXECUTES SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR DUNN

PA092106 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2034 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] announced this afternoon in a communique that Archibald Gardner Dunn, the South African ambassador to El Salvador who was kidnapped last 28 November at 1700 as he left his office in the Panamerican Building in San Salvador, was executed since his government had refused to negotiate with the FPL.

The communique says that the FPL will not reveal the place where the body lies or return it since the Pretoria regime refused all negotiations. The communique adds that Archibald Gardner Dunn's relatives will never know where his remains lie.

VERBAL PHASE OF MEDIATION WITH HONDURAS BEGINS

PA092344 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The executive secretariat of the mediation office involved in the dispute between El Salvador and Honduras hereby informs the international public and especially the people in the two nations that:

1. Through a decision by mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the verbal phase of the mediation has begun with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena, Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra and their corresponding delegations in attendance;

2. The Honduran and Salvadoran delegations, together with the mediator, are jointly drawing up a draft treaty to try to solve the various topics being discussed in the mediation;

3. The draft treaty will be studied during the verbal phase to come with a final draft and end the negotiation process which the two sides have been involved in during the mediation phase and return to full harmony between them.

MORALES EHRLICH ADDRESSES NATION ON JUNTA'S BEHALF

PA100022 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Speech to the nation by government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Erhlich over a radio and television network on 8 October 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran people, first of all, greetings from the revolutionary government junta.

We wish, on this occasion, to explain to all Salvadorans the position taken and the activities being carried out by the revolutionary government junta which, along the width and breadth of the country is outlining the bases of the Salvadoran political process as well as the plan for national development needed by this country to emerge from its present state of dependent underdevelopment.

The members of the junta, on the basis of the entire historical process which is familiar to all of you, in which there were privileged minorities in this country which took advantage of all that society produced and exploited all the assets, the wealth, and well-being and took advantage of the misery in which the great majorities lived, and on the basis of the present situation, we outline to the Salvadoran people, the plans that we have, as a government, for the remainder of this century. [sentence as heard]

We are living in times in which these people and this government have reached the decision, and have already made this decision a reality, to totally change this country, to go from the former oligarchic system to a system that is democratic, pluralistic, egalitarian and participatory.

What we are explaining to the people at this moment is the role to be played by this government junta in the creation of the bases of this new society--a democratic society, in other words, one in which political, social and economic power will be transferred to the people--and the fact that a step in this direction has already been taken.

It will be a pluralistic society in which there will be room for all ideologies within the democratic process and in which social pluralism. That is, popular organizations, as intermediary organizations of society, will participate and have decisionmaking power in the destiny of this country. It will be an egalitarian society, with this being understood to be one which has the social justice that is so necessary to Salvadoran society. We all have to understand, as the great majority of our people already understand, that all Salvadorans, as human beings, have the same rights and should have the same opportunities, that we must have greater equality and that we must build a society that is much more just.

This plan, which we are outlining to all Salvadorans and which in the future will be presented as a definite program for all Salvadorans, reflects neither the traditional capitalism to which we are accustomed in this country nor Marxist socialism. That is why it is being attacked. However, these very attacks being launched against the political and economic process promoted by the revolutionary government junta demonstrate that it is something new. It is a creation appropriate for these people in an underdeveloped state who must find their own nationality, their own personality and their own self-sustained development with the greatest independence possible.

I wish to say that this attitude, this activity of the junta and this dialogue that has been initiated have been successful and have garnered increasing support from the great popular majorities for a democratic formula, the formula of peaceful revolution in freedom and the democratic revolutionary process. The incorporation of the great majorities is daily becoming more important and more visible and the thrust of the process is being felt increasingly within the country and abroad. So much so that at this point no one is wondering whether or not this process will be successful. It is already a success.

This is encouraging. This is known to the rightwing and the leftwing. Perhaps many of us have not traveled around. But they have done so. They know what is happening in the countryside. They know of the energy of the peasant. They are aware of the vigor of the worker. They know of the progressive pacification and normalization. That is why they are attacking. That is why we see that those groups have been weakened. That is why we hear their voices languishing. They are sounding their last death rattle. They are shouting. They of the rightwing and the leftwing are trying to see what can be done. They are dying out, however, because there is a new thrust that is pulling this process toward the great majorities, pulling it in the good sense of the word.

Now, then, it is regrettable that in this framework of a process that is advancing and of people who are vigorous, there should be irrational violence, shameful violence which, I wish to say, is the result of the extremists' desperation. It is the result of the weakening of the two extremist groups at the hands of a revolutionary process that is demonstrating its own merits.

That is also why we see an absurd escalation of death, pain, blood, a negative, malicious publicity which reveals premeditation. However, we must also take a number of factors into account. We are close to 15 October, which will mark 1 year of this government and 10 months of this new junta, which everyone felt would fall in 10 or 15 days. But it is a year, a year in which the government has received popular support and, on the other hand, has thwarted the illusions and the hopes of many who played a [word indistinct] card and now see a people who are consolidating their support for their government.

We are obliged to mention some cases which have been occurring recently, cases such as the deaths of teachers. Teachers from the San Jose School have been killed, moderate teachers, honest, worthy teachers killed in the street. A teacher was killed in [Chapultepeque), shot down in her home, a Christian Democrat, the secretary general of the women's movement of the Christian Democratic Party for Cabanas Department, a woman who was struggling to keep the schools open to end the school year normally. She was riddled with bullets in her home.

They have killed a priest, a priest who had studied law for 5 years in the Jose Matias Delgado University. A clear-thinking man, who was in no way a fanatic, in no way a radical.

There was the assassination of a member of the Human Rights Committee, and we all know the problem that will bring for this country.

Gentlemen, I ask you as citizens, who could be less interested in having this happen than the government? The government is the last to think of acts of this kind, because they are acts which bring problems to this country.

It is violence that many exploit to act against the government itself. It is irrational violence which gives the impression internationally that we live in a jungle in this country and which portrays the government in a way that you all know is not accurate.

Who is interested in violence? The extremists. They are the only ones who have not yet renounced the path of weapons. Let us not clearly that the rightwing has been (?decimating), massacring [words indistinct] and that the leftists, we must also state clearly, have declared a war, an escalation of armed action, but have been unable to carry it out because there is no climate of insurrection among these people.

I also wish to say that the revolutionary government junta will investigate thoroughly the events that have taken place and that we will punish all those who are found to be involved in these activities, because this blood and this pain of the people cannot be left unpunished.

I say to you, as members of the Salvadoran people, in addition to the efforts that we make as a government to end the escalation of violence, in addition to the efforts to punish, to sanction those who do not wish to understand the true revolutionary process, we also ask you to be aware of your role, of the need for your participation in this process in conjunction with all those who want a democratic, pluralist, egalitarian, humane future and that all together we will continue the effort to consolidate these great reforms, to start all those which are lacking, bring health, education, housing to our people, to continue the entire agrarian reform process, to channel the savings of the people into paths for their own benefit--in sum, to bring out the new society that we have desired so much and for which we have struggled so much in the past and will continue struggling in the future.

A united, involved people are the only ones which can blaze their own path, their own life. We invite you to do this, with the certainty that no one will be able to deter such a people. No one, through violence or any other means can deter them. We are embarked upon this task and we invite you to join us and we hope to meet you on this path. Thank you very much.

CHURCH CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION INTO RECENT ATTACKS

PA092224 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] During an impromptu news conference granted to local and international newsmen who came to the archbishopric today, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator; Msgr Marco Rene Revelo, and Msgr Ricardo Urioste said that they are expecting "a real investigation" of the attack [on the archbishopric] and the killing of Father Manuel Antonio Reyes Monico, parish priest of Santa Marta Church in the 2 September neighborhood.

Rivera y Damas reported that these attacks have triggered an international church reaction, specifically by the episcopal conferences in Canada and the United States which have voiced their solidarity with the archdiocese. Sao Paulo's Evaristo Cardinal Arns has announced he will stop in El Salvador on his way back from Germany to voice his personal support for the Salvadoran church's apostolic administrator.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA REJECTS JAMAICAN COLONIALIST CHARGES AT UN

PA100158 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Members of the Guatemalan delegation to the United Nations rejected charges of colonialism made by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados regarding to the Belize problem.

Eduardo Castillo Arriola, chief of the Guatemalan mission to the United Nations, replied to Jamaican Foreign Minister Percival J. Patterson and said: I am compelled to exert my right to reply, to reject the mistaken insinuations made by the Jamaican foreign minister regarding the Belize problem. Since Jamaica is a member of the British Commonwealth, it must be aware that my country and Great Britain have agreed to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute, according to the UN Charter.

It is true that we are now celebrating the 20th anniversary of the historic UN declaration on the independence of colonies and peoples. My country was one of the contributors to UN Resolution 1514 in this respect. However, this resolution includes a paragraph on maintaining the territorial integrity of member countries.

Regarding the Belize problem, Castillo Arriola said: The administrative power has recognized the rights of this people but has also recognized that Guatemala has a claim on this territory and the two parties have agreed to refer the dispute to the peaceful offices of this organization to resolve it prior to granting independence.

He then emphasized: If it has been said that Belize is ready for independence, Guatemala as a member country of this organization is also ready to defend its territorial integrity and national dignity affected by a dispute which has not yet been settled.

This is why, the chief of the Guatemalan mission said, I formally reject the statement made by the Jamaican representative, who, instead of realizing that we live in a world of violence and on the verge of war, attacks two countries which try to find, through peaceful negotiation, the solution to a problem which is both complex and dangerous.

In this respect and in the name of my government and country, Guatemala, I reject the mistaken statement of the Jamaican minister who says that Guatemala has been imposing its position when all it has done is to exercise its right to defend its territorial integrity and national unity.

We believe, Castillo Arriola said in conclusion, that such attitudes, instead of helping to find an equitable agreement, according to the highest interests of the Guatemalan and Belizean peoples, hamper the negotiations in which my country and government are dedicating their best efforts to attain a solution.

ECONOMY MINISTER SCORES COSTA RICAN PROTECTIONISM

PA100115 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0046 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano this afternoon strongly criticized the Costa Rican Government for having taken unilateral measures that "will bury the Central American Common Market."

Minister Solorzano said in his office in Guatemala City that the Costa Rican Government, to prevent the devaluation of the Costa Rican colon, has decided to tax Central American imports, thus making them more expensive. This is a typical protectionist and unilateral measure that could lead to similar reactions from the other members of the Central American Common Market, the Guatemalan minister noted. Therefore, he added, Costa Rica could be "burying the Common Market."

Solorzano said he will try to persuade the Guatemalan industrialists to discuss the problem with their Costa Rican clients to make the Costa Rican Government reconsider its protectionist measures. The Guatemalan minister said Costa Rican Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, who is also in charge of the Economy Ministry, gave him information listing the taxes on Central American imports. As a result of these taxes, Guatemala's exports to that country have been seriously hurt.

Consultations With Salvadorans

PA100337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2153 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala's Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano and a group of industrialists led by Roberto Velasquez, head of the Guatemalan Chamber of Industries, went to El Salvador today for a round of talks. Minister Solorzano said the talks with Salvadoran industrialists and officials will be informal but he didn't give any details on the aims or duration of the visit.

Unofficial sources reported that such Guatemalan-Salvadoran talks have been infrequent in recent months and that the current Central American Common Market situation and the Salvadoran industry's future might come up during the talks.

EL IMPARCIAL NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA091815 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Favorable Change in Our Relations With the United States"]

[Text] One of the concerns of Guatemalans--and we have many caused by the civilian and military feuds in the isthmian area--is the not too friendly policy of the U.S. Government or, better, the ill will of its officials, without premeditation sometimes, but always with a lack of complete and true information or under the influence of enemies of our country. These enemies are always making biased interpretations, distorting facts and, in any case, forgetting the pan-American tradition which advocates a firm friendship based on shared democratic ideas, respect for international law and compliance with the rules of continental coexistence.

However, it seems that these clouds of misunderstanding are beginning to disappear. It is good to see that there are spontaneous voices of irreproachable impartiality which are trying to make others understand that, despite the problems that Central America has had and is experiencing, it has a strategic geographic, historic and economic position. Central America offers promising perspectives to investors and a traditional and sure means for commercial expansion. In this respect, Guatemala can be particularly noted because of its institutional stability, its compliance with international commitments, the quality of its products and its receptivity and openness for trade relations.

As early as the beginning of September, Charles Bartlett, a journalist, stated that the pressure that the Carter administration was exerting on Guatemala was not favorable for our country even if it was moved by good intentions. In the 3 September Washington STAR he said that "the Washington background in dealing with guerrilla movements is a poor excuse for the kind of pressures that the Carter administration is exerting," and its failures in the past--he adds--are not preventing it from telling the Guatemalans "how they should confront a multiphasic insurgence which is rooted in Fidel Castro's effort to control the Caribbean." It leaves room to believe--as many Guatemalans do--that "the rhetoric of the arguments (of the State Department) have led to the suspicion that certain U.S. officials and newsmen are part of a leftist plot." The weakness of U.S. policy lies in the fact that "it offers no solution to the guerrilla problem."

Bartlett criticizes the weakness of the Washington view, regardless of its humanitarian nature, at a time when the guerrillas are trying to destabilize the country and are taking advantage of these arguments. He stresses that "Guatemala has the soundest economy in Central America and that its outlook is strengthened with the recent discovery of petroleum." However, he says, the country is vulnerable to the plundering launched by the guerrilla groups which have undergone training in Cuba since 1962.

EL IMPARCIAL published a statement issued by the Young Republicans of the United States backing Guatemala in its struggle against foreign aggression and warning that our country "has so far maintained a pro-U.S. position despite a procommunist insurrection promoted by the Moscow-Havana axis." [paragraph continues]

This federation voiced its rejection of the restrictive economic measures imposed against our country and the suspension of arms sales to us. In conclusion, it "recognized the imperfections of a democracy similar to that of the United States as well as an unrestricted and total support for the legitimate government of Guatemala in its struggle for freedom and against communist aggression, which is in the national interest of the United States."

However, a favorable change in the attitude of influential officials is surmised. There are even those who believe that conditions for loans and an increase in aid for the Central American area must be improved. They admit that there are excellent perspectives for private investment, particularly in Guatemala. An encouraging sign of this is the resumption of beef exports to the United States although a barter market had already been opened with Mexico. Incidentally, the Agriculture Ministry has reported that our relations with the United States have generally improved.

We believe that Washington must review its policy of economic cooperation precisely because of the situation in Central America. It must be aimed at promoting investments and encouraging U.S. tourists to visit the area instead of trying to block our economies. It should give special drawing rights to the countries of the area so that we can balance our balance of payments and increase our exports. This aid could become a reality with soft loans and the opportune extension of payment terms. We are neighbors and friends and we are all in the same boat.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY'S SITUATION 'STABLE'

PA090444 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The new Guatemala vice president, Col Oscar Mendoza Azurdia said today that his country's situation "is stable."

"The Guatemalan Army is united, the business sector is strong and there is a vigorous middle class," said Mendoza Azurdia, recently elected by Congress after Francisco Villagran Kramer resigned. "We admit that Guatemala has problems to resolve, but we are trying to resolve them peacefully and in orderly fashion. The country also has an acceptable economic situation," the official added.

According to the Guatemalan vice president, prospects for the exploitation of oil in this country are good and both traditional and nontraditional exports are increasing. According to Colonel Mendoza Azurdia, the Guatemalan Government's goals are: to increase hydroelectric energy, to build a national road network and a port on the Pacific and to establish a network of hospitals and schools.

HONDURAS

STUDENTS RELEASE 12 HOSTAGES AT OCCUPIED MINISTRY

PA091715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1546 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist Federation of High School Students liberated at midnight 12 people it held as hostages in the Public Education Ministry Building.

Juan Almendares, rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, and Jose Ochoa y Martinez, president of the Honduran Press Association, achieved the release of the hostages who had been confined to their offices in the Education Ministry since Monday. The two men had offered to be mediators in the conflict which led the students to occupy the ministry where they initially held 200 hostages.

The university rector said today that besides obtaining the release of the hostages he had obtained the military authorities' promise that they will not intervene in dislodging the students from the ministry. The students are demanding that 25 private secondary schools be turned into public schools and that more public schools be built.

Education Minister Rafael Pineda Ponce has said he will not negotiate under pressure and he urged the students to leave the ministry so that a solution can be found to the problem which is an economic one.

ARCHBISHOP ORDERS CATHEDRAL OCCUPIERS LOCKED IN

PA091325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The doors of the occupied metropolitan cathedral were locked today under instructions of Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, archbishop of Tegucigalpa. Six militants of the leftist Revolutionary United Force [Fuerza Unida Revolucionaria--FUR], who began a hunger strike 48 hours ago, are inside the chapel dedicated to the Holy Spirit.

The strike has been called to show solidarity with the Salvadoran leftist groups and to demand the lifting of the state of siege in that country, the return of the university installations and the release of all political prisoners. Banners bearing leftist slogans were hung inside the chapel, but both the congregation and the priests who were in the cathedral at the time forced the students to remove them. The banners are now hanging from the belfries.

There is no information on the condition of the locked-in university students who are staging the hunger strike. A Catholic committee warned today through the radio newscasts that it is determined to evict the occupiers of the cathedral because it is "tired of the profane acts of the leftists." The authorities have not intervened and the Honduran Catholic leaders are very displeased with the FUR militants' actions.

ARMY MANEUVER AGAINST SALVADORAN PEOPLE DENOUNCED

PA090435 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Another maneuver by the Honduran Army aimed at stopping the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle has been denounced. The charges were made in Honduras by the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People. Journalist Alejandro Casco, a member of the Union of Honduran Journalists, will read a communique on this matter:

[Begin recording] A cordial salute to Radio Noticias del Continente. The following is a communique released by the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people entitled: The Honduran and Salvadoran Armies Are Planning a New Massacre.

The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People charges at the national and international level that the Honduran and Salvadoran armies are acting jointly to carry out a new massacre similar to the one carried out at the Sumpul River. This time it will be in Morazan Department, El Salvador.

As may be recalled, on 14 May, the Honduran Army prevented Salvadoran war refugees from obtaining refuge in our territory. More than 600 people, including women, children and old people were exterminated at the Sumpul River.

Border zone residents recently reported that a week ago last Saturday, the Honduran Army sent about 150 soldiers to La Paz, which borders Morazan Department, in an effort to surround the revolutionary forces constantly waging combat against the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador.

As was the case a few days before the massacre carried out at the Sumpul River, the Honduran Army mobilized troops a week ago last Saturday in Jacaleapa. Early last week, the Honduran military chiefs sent 300 soldiers to Colomoncagua, La Paz Department, to annihilate the Salvadoran people's heroic struggle.

In view of this repressive conduct, the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People is once again showing that the Honduran Armed Forces are the accomplices of the Salvadoran National Guard, thus giving the lie to the much-touted neutrality of the corrupt Honduran officers.

The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people, which comprises more than 30 labor, student and political organizations, condemns the Honduran military officers' collaboration with the bloody Salvadoran junta. The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People demands the punishment of these Honduran officers who have quickly forgotten the hundreds of deaths caused by the war financed in 1969 by the Salvadoran oligarchy through its repressive instrument, the Salvadoran Army.

The National Coordinating Board also denounces the constant violation of the Honduran airspace by the Salvadoran Air Force which occurs with the acquiescence of high-ranking Honduran Army officers.

Because of the above, the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People issues an alert to the popular organizations and to the Honduran people in general so that as a single bloc we can make the Honduran people's solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people felt. The latter are currently fighting for their final liberation.

No to the Central American Defense Council's intervention in the Salvadoran problem! Out with Yankee intervention in El Salvador and Central America! Let us strengthen solidarity with the Salvadoran people!

National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People.
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 7 October 1980 [end recording]

700 SALVADORAN REFUGEES TO BE RESETTLED IN PANAMA

PA090449 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2217 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Charles Bazoche, UN commissioner for refugees, has decided to send some 700 Salvadoran refugees to Panama, it was revealed here today. These Salvadorans are now living in Honduras. The Salvadorans will leave for Panama starting next 1 November.

Bazoche made the announcement after having personally toured the Honduran towns bordering on El Salvador. Many Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees are living in this sector in precarious conditions. The Honduran Government has declared itself incapable of attending the refugees' needs and has asked for UN help.

There is a growing number of Salvadoran refugees seeking protection at the border to escape from the violence which has claimed so many thousands of victims in their country.

NURSES, PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA092300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1603 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran nurses and paramedical personnel began an indefinite strike today after seizing several hospitals and health centers last night.

According to Public Health Minister Juan Andonie Fernandez, "nurses will be responsible for the disastrous consequences of the seizure of hospitals." He explained that he is willing to exhaust his patience in trying to solve the problem that has arisen with the nurses, whom he has asked to return to their normal activities for the good of the people, particularly children.

The nurses began their strike after presenting a 10-point list of economic and labor demands and awaiting a negotiation that never materialized. According to the health minister, the gist of the matter and what most worries the nurses is a reclassification that includes wage scale modifications. He added that nurses were reclassified only 3 months ago. At that time they also received a 40 percent salary increase.

Early today, however, the strikers challenged Minister Andonie Fernandez to prove that their salaries have been raised. They also criticized him and his advisers for not knowing what is happening even in the Public Health Ministry and for treating them, they charged, "rudely and contemptuously."

They also made it clear that their movement will continue until the authorities heed their demands, since their "struggle is being waged to achieve a better place among the health sciences and to improve the standard of living."

NICARAGUA

DETAILS ON BORGE CHARGES AGAINST SPANISH DIPLOMAT

PA091442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A diplomat attached to the Spanish Embassy in Nicaragua has been in contact with counterrevolutionary individuals, according to admissions made by one of these individuals to state security authorities.

Details in this regard were revealed by Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge in a news conference this morning. Borge revealed the name of the Spanish diplomat who has been in contact with the counterrevolutionaries, according to one of them who has been arrested. Even the diplomat's license plate number is known.

Comdr Tomas Borge also mentioned other diplomats accredited in our country who have been involved in similar activities. Let us listen to Comdr Tomas Borge giving details of this matter during a news conference this morning at the Interior Ministry:

[Begin recording] Hugo Morales, the former manager of [name indistinct] has informed us that he has been in contact with the trade attache of the Spanish Embassy, whose name is Vicente Vazquez Portales and who uses a car with license plate No CD 1114, as well as with Oscar [name indistinct] who is in asylum at the Honduran Embassy along with his family. At the time he sought asylum, he said he was a member of Bernardino Larios' general staff.

Hugo Morales, who is under arrest and who is our informant, along with Ricardo (Jackson), who fled to Costa Rica with (Allen Bank) and may have taken a fishing boat owned by the people, and [name indistinct] who is under arrest, were responsible for the counter-revolutionary organization on the Atlantic coast.

We have great respect for Spain, profound affection for those brotherly people. We have maintained and continue to maintain magnificent relations with the Spanish Government. Apparently, one official of the Spanish Embassy, Vicente Vasquez, has been linked to activities of this kind, which to us is a very uncomfortable, very difficult, very delicate matter.

It is not the only case, however. There are other diplomats from friendly countries--one cannot say many--but there are some and we are aware of them [words indistinct]. It should be noted that we have no complaints about the great majority of the diplomatic missions in Nicaragua. Quite to the contrary. [end recording]

In his news conference this morning, Commander Borge also reported that the government will be asked to speak with the foreign ministries of the respective countries to clarify the status of those diplomats who appear to be involved with, or linked to counter-revolutionary individuals. These efforts by the government junta would seek to have the pertinent decisions reached in this regard.

LA PRENSA DIRECTOR PROTESTS RESTRICTIONS ON REPORTING

PA091540 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Letter addressed to the Nicaraguan junta members by LA PRENSA director Pablo Antonio Cuadra on 1 October 1980]

[Text] Gentlemen,

Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, Dr Arturo J. Cruz, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Dr Moises Hassan Morales, Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra,

Member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction,

We hereby raise our voice of protest against restrictions to the freedom of the press regarding the incidents in Bluefields as set forth in a communique issued by the junta's directorate of information and press which not only applies to restrictions contained in decree no 511 but to any reports on the latest incidents in that city.

We feel that the restrictions contained in decrees 511 and 512 are a violation of the basic statute of the state that guarantees the "unrestricted freedom of the press." However, expanding the restriction of decree No 511 to any reports on the incidents and limiting news reporting to information from official sources through a simple communique is to apply prior censorship in selected areas.

Sincerely,
Pablo Antonio Cuadra
LA PRENSA director
cc: Inter-American Press Association
Managua 1 October 1980

STATE COUNCIL ABOLISHES UNION LAW FOR NEWSMEN

PA091521 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 14

[Excerpt] The State Council yesterday abolished article 9 of the general provisional law on the means of communication and amended article 14 which established that newsmen had to be members of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN) in order to practice their profession.

The amendment presented by th council's defense and interior commission also suspended the regulations establishing compulsory membership in the Association of Public Accountants and the chambers of commerce, agriculture and industry of the country.

Regarding the UPN, it was established that the Ministry of Culture, through the general directorate of communications media, will issue the licenses to newsmen who meet certain minimum requirements. The Ministry of Culture will be in charge of this until a law to regulate professions is issued.

SPECIAL COURTS TRY 1,587 PRISONERS SINCE 1979

PA071638 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A total of 457 prisoners testified in the special courts of justice in September. It should be noted that as of September, 1,587 prisoners have been brought to trial in the special courts since they were established in December 1979.

Of the prisoners who gave testimony in September, 13 were officers of the Somozist National Guard, 335 were noncommissioned officers, 77 were from the basic infantry training school, 8 were members of the paramilitary forces, 5 were judges, 7 were members of the civil reserve and 1 was a National Guard collaborator. [figures as heard]

It is important to note that in September the special courts issued 12 verdicts of not guilty and that 26 of the prisoners who were tried were sentenced to 30 years in prison, the maximum penalty allowed by the existing penal code.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ECONOMIC AID--Paris--Nicaragua and France today signed a financial protocol which includes 45 million francs to finance a textile factory project and 5 million francs to help Nicaragua's balance of payments. Nicaraguan Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra and French Economy Minister Rene Monoroy signed the protocol. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

CUBA SENDS NOTE TO WALDHEIM ON VENEZUELAN COURT RULING

FL091112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The statements of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, regarding a Venezuelan court's acquittal of the persons responsible for the attack on a Cuban plane were distributed at the United Nations yesterday.

The Cuban permanent mission sent a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim which contains parts of the speech made by Fidel on 27 September in which he refers to the Venezuelan Government's action. The note also was distributed to UN member states.

Cuba has described as genocide the criminal terrorist sabotage against a Cuban plane which caused the death of 73 defenseless persons. It also condemned the Venezuelan Government for its complicity. Speaking at the UN General Assembly's juridical commission, Cuban delegate Juana Silvera said it was necessary to include in the future code of crimes against the peace and security of mankind provisions on the responsibility of states for actions committed against civil aviation.

CUBA CONDEMNS NAVAL BASE, SPY FLIGHTS, BLOCKADE

FL091004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] At a forum of the current UN General Assembly session, Cuban delegate Mirta Rodriguez Calderon has condemned at the commission for social, humanitarian and cultural affairs the maintenance of the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo against the expressed will of the Cuban people and government, the continuance of reconnaissance spy flights over Cuban territory and the maintenance of the criminal U.S. legislation of economic embargo and blockade over 21 years.

She stressed that the Cuban people never have renounced their sovereignty over the strip of national territory occupied by the Guantanamo base or over the airspace being violated by the U.S. SR-71 planes or their rights to exist and trade freely without restrictive impositions stipulated by U.S. legislation, which is unjust, immoral and illegal.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL100043 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Sierra Leone's Foreign Affairs Minister Abdulai Conteh. During the talks the two sides discussed the international situation and the role played by the two countries as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, in the case of Cuba, and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, in the case of Sierra Leone. Another matter discussed was the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi at the beginning of 1981.

Foreign Ministry Reception

FL100051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Rene Anillo, minister of foreign relations ad interim, today hosted a cocktail party at the Foreign Ministry's offices in honor of Sierra Leone's Foreign Affairs minister Dr Abdulai Conteh, who arrived in our country yesterday on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca. The distinguished visitor and the delegation he heads, together with Rene Anillo, greeted the diplomatic corps accredited to Havana. Official talks between the Cuban and Sierra Leone delegations were held today at the Foreign Ministry.

CUBAN, USSR TRADE MINISTRIES SIGN COOPERATION PACT

FL091613 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministries of Cuba and the Soviet Union have signed a bilateral cooperation agreement for 1981 to 1985. Signing for the Soviet Union was USSR First Deputy Minister of Trade P.D. Kondrashov, while for Cuba it was First Vice Minister of Domestic Trade Manuel Sanz Farras. This is the second 5-year agreement signed between the two countries in that sector.

CUBAN, GDR TELEVISION SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL100103 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban Institute of Radio and Television and the GDR State Committee for Television today signed a cooperation agreement for the years 1980 and 1981. The document was signed by Jorge Solis and Kurt Ottersbert, directors for international relations of the two institutions. The signing ceremony was attended by Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

The protocol provides for the exchange of artists and programs, joint production of programs and special programs on the occasion of Cuban and GDR national holidays, among many others.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS CHIEFS OF DELEGATIONS TO CEMA MEETING

FL090956 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the chiefs of delegations that are participating in the 12th session of the CEMA countries domestic trade ministers conference have held a fraternal meeting in Havana.

At the meeting, they discussed matters of interest on the expansion of cooperation in domestic trade and the application of scientific and technical advances in that sector. Increased exchange of merchandise between the domestic trade ministries of CEMA countries was another of the topics discussed at the meeting.

Minister of Domestic Trade Serafin Fernandez, First Vice Minister of Domestic Trade Manuel Sanz Farras, representatives of CEMA in Cuba and Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Nguyen Huu Ngo also attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

CATTLE TO ETHIOPIA--Cuba has donated to Ethiopia 200 head of Holstein and Zebu cattle valued at almost $1 million. These cattle will serve as the genetic foundation for the development of Ethiopian livestock. The herd was presented to the Ethiopian State Farms Ministry by Cuban Ambassador Buenaventura Reyes at a ceremony presided over by Paul Curbelo Morales, member of the Central Committee and chief of Cuban civilian cooperation with Ethiopia. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80 FL]

SUGAR SALES TO MEXICO--Jose Maria Martinez, Mexcian senator and leader of the sugar union, has reported in Mexico City that Cuba will supply Mexico with 555,000 tons of sugar this year and it will supply Mexico with the amount it needs to satisfy the domestic demand next year. He told consumers that the purchases from Cuba will guarantee that there will be no sugar shortage. He also criticized the smuggling of sugar to the United States. [Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80 PA]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT; JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED

Venezuelan Oil Sales Offer

FL091118 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Republic of Venezuela is prepared to sell oil to the Dominican Republic from government to government and it has no interest in maintaining this commercial relations through intermediaries. Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti made this statement and explained that his country is prepared to satisfy any wish of the Dominican Government in this regard.

Calderon Berti noted that if the Dominican Government establishes a state enterprise for the purchase of oil from Venezuela, his country would negotiate such a formula with pleasure. Venezuela is not interested in maintaining oil relations with the Dominican Republic through intermediaries, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister said.

The Dominican Republic currently markets oil through Shell, an Anglo-Dutch company which is also an important stockholder in the Dominican oil refinery. There was recent talk in this country of establishing a state oil enterprise to negotiate from government to government with Venezuela for the purchase of oil.

Oil Exploration Aid

FL091126 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Azua-Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins has said that he is certain that there is oil in the Dominican Republic. At the same time, the president offered Venezuelan technical and financial assistance for the search and exploitation of oil. I am certain there is oil in the Dominican Republic, Herrera Campins said in impromptu remarks at the 19 March Park in Azua.

He declared that Venezuela has pledged to supply oil to nations of the Central American and Caribbean area and to provide them payment facilities.

Herrera Foreign Policy Remarks

FL091206 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The foreign policy being pursued by the current Venezuelan Government is realistic and is characterized by its agreement with what is appropriate and how the government views the world situation. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins made this statement last night. He also reaffirmed his defense of his government's position regarding the situation in El Salvador. Herrera Campins justified Venezuela's support for the Salvadoran civilian-military government, explaining that his country has done the same with Nicaragua.

The Venezuelan president held a press conference last night at the Hotel Santo Domingo in which local and foreign journalists participated.

Herrera Campins recalled that Venezuela has made every effort for the reconstruction of Nicaragua and he went on to say: There is no other country in the world that has given so much for the reconstruction of Nicaragua as Venezuela has.

Regarding El Salvador, the Venezuelan president said he believes that the rulers of that nation are truly interested in taking that country toward democracy. Herrera Campins said the Salvadoran junta wants to take the country to democracy and it has also undertaken social reforms that have been hidden from world public opinion.

Joint Delcaration Signed

PA091424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 9 Oct 80

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Oct (EFE)--The presidents of the Dominican Republic and Venezuela early this evening signed a joint declaration which signaled the end of talks held during Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' official visit to the Dominican Republic.

The declaration, signed after President Guzman had conferred the Duarte, Sanchez and Mella Order of Merit in the grade of Grand Cross, Gold Badge, on President Herrera Campins, provides for a broad program of bilateral cooperation. It covers the areas of energy, mining, agriculture, commerce, the environment, renewable natural resources and financing. Under this program, Venezuela will extend advisory services to the Dominican Republic for the exploration of hydrocarbons and will provide technical assistance to the Dominican electric corporation.

In the agricultural sector, emphasis is placed on the development of applied research. There will also be exchanges of agricultural professionals for training in the areas of vegetables, livestock, irrigation and fishing.

In addition, and as a result of the implementation of the Venezuelan-Mexican program for energy cooperation with Central American and Caribbean countries, Venezuela will finance 30 percent of half of the Dominican Republic's oil bill. This will be effected by means of deposits made to the Dominican central Bank to be converted later into long-term loans with an interest rate of 2 percent per annum. President Guzman specified that these resources will be used to develop priority projects, particularly in the area of energy.

In addition, the two presidents agreed to maintain the terms presently in effect for oil supplies until certain commercial agreements go into effect and until experts of the three countries that signed the oil agreement determine what technical changes are necessary to permit the Dominican oil refinery to process other types of crude.

President Guzman said these agreements have established the economic bases that will permit a vigorous and systematic planning of oil supplies to the Dominican Republic and of the production and consumption of fuel in the immediate future.

"This represents," he said, "an important step forward in solving the problems that hinder the development of our energy sector." Finally, after thanking President Herrera Campins for the aid that he is extending, President Guzman said he hoped this agreement would be only the first of many others that will increasingly expand economic cooperation and the ties of friendship between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.

PENA GOMEZ VOWS NOT TO RETURN TO NATIONAL PALACE

FL091241 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), yesterday afternoon reiterated that he will not set foot in the National Palace again. Dr Pena Gomez was asked if he had changed his position of not returning to the National Palace and he answered: I do not have to go to the National Palace. Everything I have to say to the president I can do elsewhere. One cannot speak at the National Palace because everyone is watching. The PRD secretary general said there are people in the National Palace who were always watching every step he took concerning the country's politics. He then asserted: When I have to speak to President Guzman, I will do it anywhere except the National Palace.

The PRD leader spoke with newsmen at the conclusion of a ceremony at the Santo Domingo City Hall in which Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins was declared a distinguished guest of Santo Domingo. The ceremony was attended by Santo Domingo Mayor Dr Pedro Franco Badia and other municipal and central government officials.

JAMAICA

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS ON MANLEY, THOMPSON REPORTED

FL101020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has come out unhurt from a terrorist attack by gunmen. The attack was quite similar to one attempted hours earlier against National Security Minister Dudley Thompson.

One of the armed gangsters who fired on the automobile in which the Jamaican chief of government was riding has been arrested after he was wounded in the shootout. The gunman is named (Donald Webb), age 25. He is being held at a hospital under police custody.

The attacks against Manley and the national security minister are part of the terrorist campaign unleashed by forces of the extreme right in Jamaica which press sources attribute to the Jamaica Labor Party led by Edward Seaga, a frequent visitor to the United States. [FBIS editor's note: Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1045 GMT on 10 October reporting on the attack says it took place "yesterday afternoon."]

ALGERIA TO PROVIDE $10 MILLION IN ECONOMIC AID

FL041458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Government of Jamaica will receive from Algeria a 10-million dollar loan with concessionary terms to support its balance of payments.

Jamaica's Finance and Planning Minister Hugh Small has thanked Algeria for its solidarity with his country and added that the two countries share a common stand in the struggle for emancipation and for the development of the so-called Third World.

GUYANA

BURNHAM BECOMES PRESIDENT UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

PA071202 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2334 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Georgetown, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER)--Forbes Burnham, prime minister of Guyana during the past 16 years, today became the first executive president of the nation, invested with strong powers.

Burnham, whom the opposition accuses of seeking to perpetuate himself in power, said in an inaugural speech that the new constitution protects the people's rights and grants them free hospital care and other benefits. The ceremony was boycotted by the principal opposition movement, the People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Cheddi Jagan, PPP leader designated minority leader under Burnham's constitution, said that everyone knows that the party of the president, the People's National Congress, is really a 10 to 15 percent minority masquerading as the government. The PPP is the majority.

The new constitution transforms the presidency from a ceremonial post to one in which the head of state can designate or request the resignation of the prime minister and his cabinet, veto parliamentary draft bills, and also hold the post of commander in chief of the armed forces.

The legal body also designates Burnham as executive president "as if he had been elected," until the general elections scheduled before 25 January are held. The elections had been deferred for 2 years.

Until the elections are held, Deputy Prime Minister Ptolemy A. Reid will act as prime minister.

Opposition leaders have repeatedly accused Burnham of attaining power through fraudulent elections. They claim that the new constitution is basically the same as the one left by the British when Guyana won its independence in 1966, except as concerns the presidency.